Equal Rights

FIVE CENTS
VOL. XIX, No. 3

SATURDAY
FEBRUARY 18, 1933

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FEB 17 1933
DIVISION

St. Hubert's Chapel in Woodlawn Cemetery

Where Mrs. Belmont rests after her long labors. The casket, draped with its beautiful pall of violets, Easter lillies and smilax, is seen being borne into the vault. The honorary pall-bearers and the escort of honor carrying the banners of the National Woman's Party stand at either side. This was the world's farewell to Mrs. Belmont.

Equal Rights

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of the
National Woman's Party
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Washington, D. C.
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Published Weekly
at 19 West Chase Street,
Baltimore, Md.
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Entered as second-class matter at Postoffice, Baltimore, Md., Under Act March 3, 1879.

Subscription, $2.00 a Year
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OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

The object of this organization shall be to secure for women complete equality with men under the law and in all human relationships.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 52]
[House Joint Resolution Number 55]
Introduced in the Senate June 4, 1929, by Senator Gerald P. Nye, North Dakota.

Introduced in the House January 11, 1932, by Representative Louis Ludlow, Indiana.

A Woman of Action

THE forthrightness of Mrs. Belmont, her direct approach to the problems of life, endeared her, perhaps, more than did any of her other qualities to the National Woman's Party. She was a militant by nature, a woman of action, destined to proceed regardless of the consequences. She approached obstacles as if they were not there, and they melted away at her advance, with great benefit to those coming after her. More than once she achieved the impossible to the confusion of her critics and to the advantage of succeeding generations.

As a woman of action, Mrs. Belmont found little time to put her opinions down in words, but her bequest to us in writing is cogent and stimulating.

Even a cursory reading of her commentaries on the place of woman in a constantly changing world reveals her as both an individualist and an exponent of organization. In other words, she held—as the Woman's Party has always held—that women will be able to accomplish their utmost only when they are banded together, working, as women, for women; and she believed at the same time, and often declared, that the individual woman must develop fully if womankind, and consequently humankind, are to achieve their destiny. "The important thing," to cite her own words, "is to break down the barriers which prevent women from utilizing, for the good of the human race, all their energies, capabilities, and talents." And, again, in the ringing declaration of principles which she gave the world in 1922, "I am working only to put women in a position where they can make of themselves whatever they choose to be and can be!" It is in this same declaration that she made use of the frequently quoted and now famous phrase, "Almost any woman with a broom gives, to my mind, a better picture of action than any man with a musket."

Mrs. Belmont was undeviating in her purpose. She believed that women were human beings, "persons," just as men are, and that therefore they had an equal right with men to govern their own destinies.

That Mrs. Belmont was sometimes misunderstood by her own generation was inevitable. People of action are always misunderstood by their own generation. Those that come after will rejoice that she dared and that she conquered. It is thus, as a woman of action, that we should remember her, and gain inspiration from her.

THOSE who stood in the forefront of the struggle for Equal Suffrage will recall how often it was said by adherents of the cause, "Woman suffrage will come; it is a part of social evolution." This dictum was pronounced most often by those who believed in the enfranchisement of women, but who were more interested in other things, and it served as an excuse in their own minds for avoiding the sacrifices which active work for woman suffrage then entailed.

In the end, of course, they were proven to be quite right, these moderate suffragists, who worked for welfare laws and child hygiene and their own advancement and a thousand other things, but who stood aside from the practical work of the campaign. Their dictum was correct; woman suffrage did come and there is no doubt in anybody's mind today that it was "a part of social evolution."

But what, after all, is social evolution? Is it merely a matter of time, of drifting on the current of inevitable events until at last quite independently of the efforts of human beings the desired configuration occurs? Is the human will merely the plaything of natural forces, coming we know not whence, and making we know not whither, or can mankind, after the manner of deity, pattern the social order to a vision of its own conceiving?

Clearly we should be foreordained merely to float like leaves on a stream, were the philosophy of the moderate suffragists, all that comprised progress.

The very correctness of their dictum that woman suffrage would come depended upon the one vital factor in social evolution that they omitted from their own lives. Woman suffrage came not as a result of social evolution, but as its cause. It came because women like Mrs. Belmont cared more for justice than they did for themselves.

Last Sunday the members of the Woman's Party met in New York to pay their last tribute to their dead leader. As they heard the solemn service read they saw before their eyes the immortal words that Mrs. Belmont loved: Failure Is Impossible.

This was her last gift to us, an undying gift, which she as an agent of justice, in the perpetual scheme of things, bequeathed to us, even in her passing.

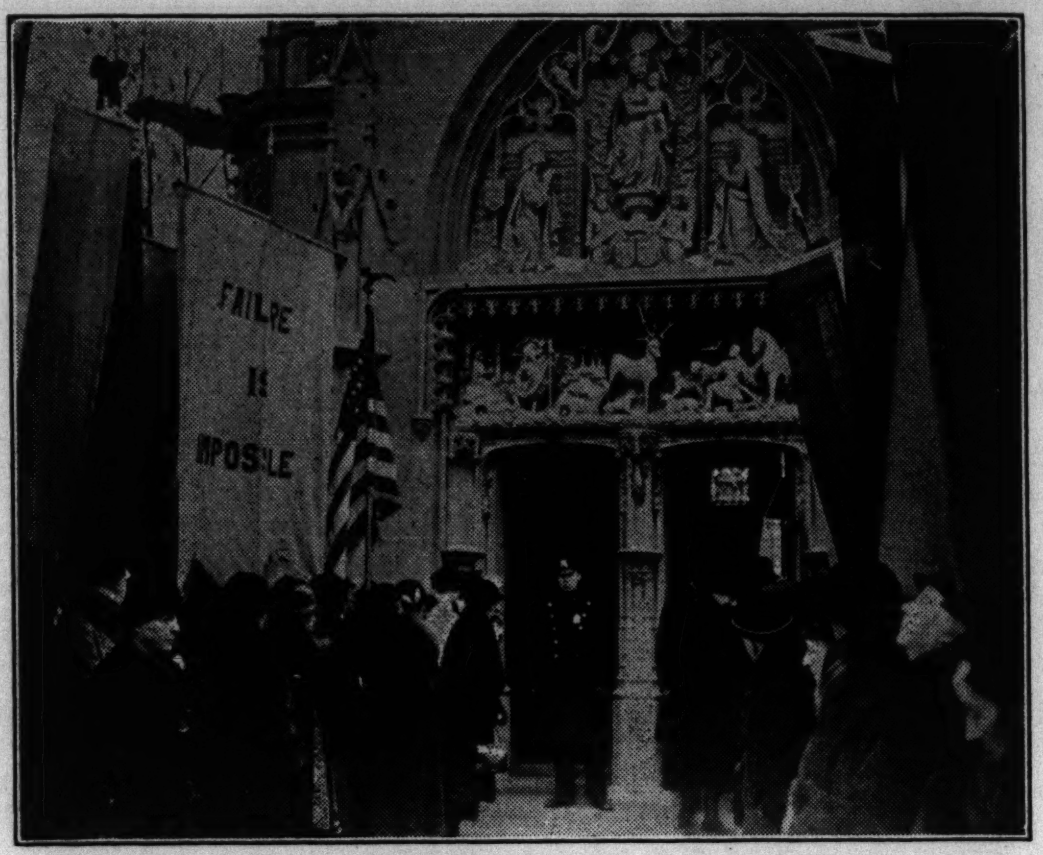
The social order develops, is transformed, advances, because people like Mrs. Belmont will that it shall be so.

Let us then in our hour of sorrow, with Mrs. Belmont's banner held high, rededicate ourselves to the work for Equal Rights, in which she was the outstanding leader.

Party Renews Its Faith at Belmont Bier

THEIR sorrow because of the passing of a great leader, one who had made the progress of women the outstanding aim and object of her life, was expressed by the throngs who filled the pews and aisles of beautiful old St. Thomas' Church on Fifth Avenue, New York, Sunday afternoon, at the funeral of Alva Belmont, president of the National Woman's Party.

Mrs. Belmont had expressed the wish that at her burial she should be surrounded by women—by those who had taken part in the struggle for independence in which she had for many years shared so intimately and conspicuously. Her desire that the cessation of her own activities should be made the occasion of the rededication and renewal of faith on the part of those whom she had led and inspired was realized in rites in which sorrow and triumph were poignantly blended. In St. Thomas' Church and also at the graveside in Woodlawn Cemetery the leaders of the Party and hundreds of others who had worked beside them in the ranks pledged anew their loyalty to a great and courageous American and at the same time to the principle of justice and truth that motivated her life.



During the committal services at St. Hubert's Chapel the honorary pallbearers and the escort of honor stood at attention outside the portals.

But those who gathered in the church and who followed Alva Belmont to her final resting place were but a handful to the hosts who mourn her not only in the United States but in every country in the world. Before the Berengaria, which brought back the body from France had reached her dock, tributes showing what this woman had meant to all women began pouring in at national headquarters. Christabel Pankhurst, the women of the Six-Point Group of Great Britain, the American Women's University Club of Paris, and numerous others cabled messages of love and sympathy. And no less than twenty-two women's organizations, city, State, national and international in scope and including professional, business, industrial and social groups, were represented in the throng at the church and cemetery.

It was a tribute of progressive womanhood to the woman who typified their own highest aims and aspirations. Among those who passed in review before the bier were women in all walks of life—former strikers in New York shirtwaist factories who had found in Mrs. Belmont a valiant champion of their rights in a great crisis, women leaders of the bench and bar, doctors, scientists, writers, artists, pioneers and creative spirits in various lines, and many who had won distinction in the public service. The list of the honorary pallbearers might well have served as the roster of a feminine Hall of Fame.

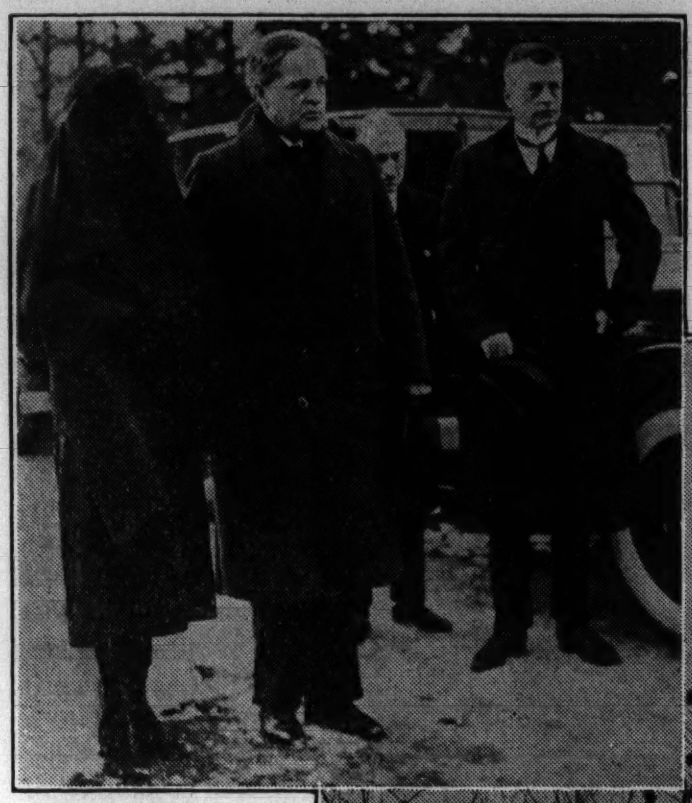
After the services the flower-laden casket was borne from St. Thomas' Church.

The church in which the funeral services were held is one of the oldest and most beautiful in New York. Its magnificently carved reredos and lovely stained glass as well as its fidelity to the Gothic architectural tradition have made it a mecca for beauty-seeking visitors from all over the world. To the right of the church proper is the tiny Chapel of the Resurrection. Here the casket was brought when the Berengaria docked and here, under a blanket of violets, the gift of her children, with a wreath nearby from her spiritual daughters of the National Woman's Party, the body lay in state, guarded day and night by Feminist sentinels holding the purple, white and gold banners of the Party.

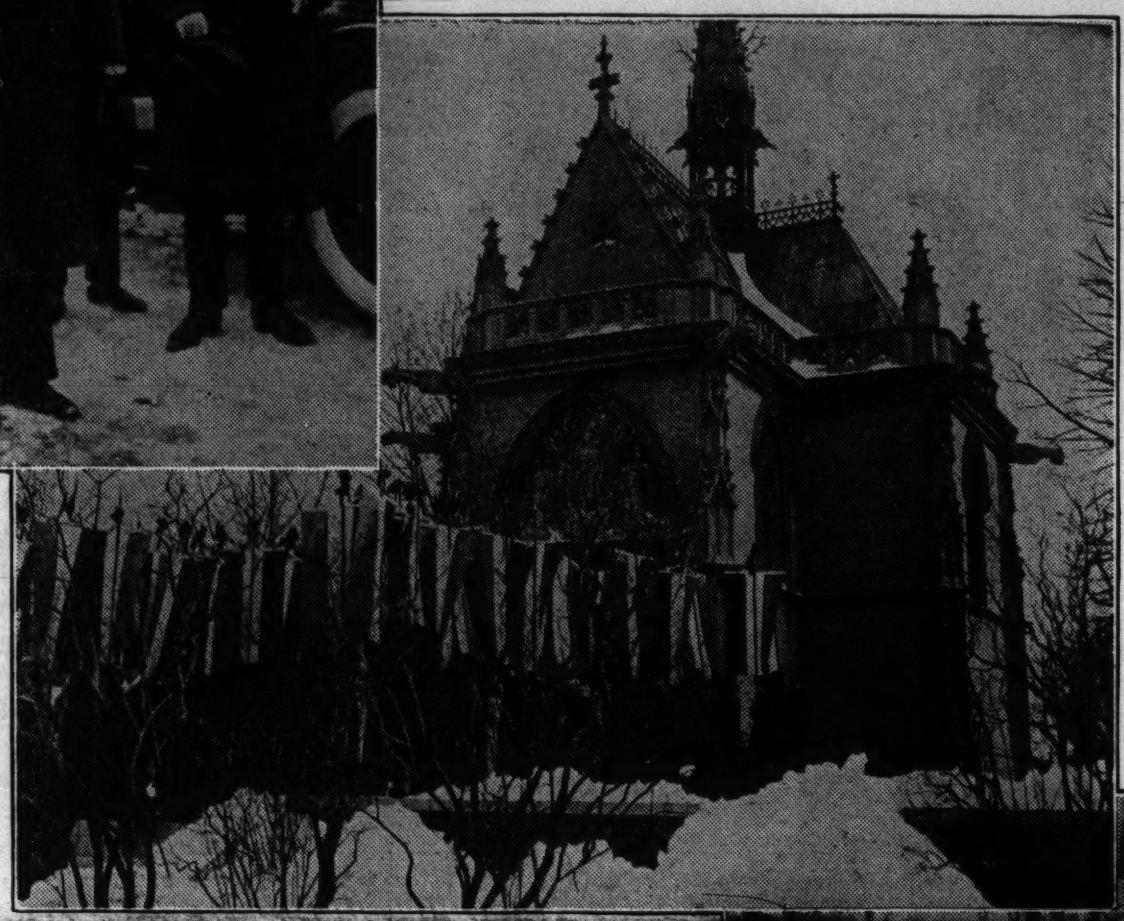
At the head of the casket was the banner which Mrs. Belmont loved and which she requested should lead the delegation of the National Woman's Party at her obsequies. It was the famous picket banner carried by the brave women who picketed the White House gates for suffrage during President Wilson's term of office and bears the throbbing legend, "Failure Is Impossible." This banner, in the opinion of another leader, Alice Paul, founder of the National Woman's Party, symbolized better than anything else Mrs. Belmont's indomitable faith in women and in the final victory of women in their struggle for freedom and full responsibility.

The services at the church began at two o'clock, but fully an hour before that time the National Woman's Party groups were on hand. Donning white and purple mantles and specially designed caps in which these colors were intertwined with gold, the Party members assembled in the vestry, each holding a banner symbolic of the struggle in which women are engaged to free themselves from the shackles of unjust and discriminatory laws.

There were two sets of banners, the familiar Feminist emblems formed of wide vertical stripes of purple, white and gold, and in addition flags bearing the seals of each of the forty-eight States. Two parallel lines of standard-bearers were formed in each of which a State banner alternated with two of the National Woman's Party emblems.



Right to left as they attended the last rites at Woodlawn are Harold S. Vanderbilt and William K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Belmont's sons, and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt.



The purple, white and gold banners of the National Woman's Party preceded the funeral cortege to the portals of the mausoleum and were ranged outside during the final ceremonies.

As the funeral cortege moved down the center aisle of the church, the standard bearers like knights or acolytes in an ancient ritual, proceeded down the side aisles where they stood at vigil during the entire service, forming a cordon of the full length of the edifice.

It was hard to associate gold-tipped staffs and glowing colors with mourning despite the touch of black that had been added to each staff as a reminder, but this was probably what Mrs. Belmont herself would have wished. There was no suggestion of half-masting of flags. The drama that closed at Woodlawn was a challenge and rallying point urging all who had worked with this leader to press on to the goal which she had visualized but had not lived to reach.

In planning their participation in the memorial tribute, members of the National Woman's Party had had the fullest co-operation and approbation of Mrs. Belmont's family, including Mrs. Belmont's daughter, Madame Jacques Balsan and her husband, Colonel Balsan, Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Harold S. Vanderbilt, the Marquis and Marchioness of Blandford and Mr. and Mrs. Earl E. T. Smith.

According to the plan agreed upon, twenty honorary pallbearers, friends and colleagues of Mrs. Belmont among whom were some of the most distinguished women in America, preceded the casket, walking directly behind the rector of St. Thomas', the Reverend Dr. Roelif M. Brooks, who conducted the services. They were marshalled by Alice Paul and Doris Stevens.

Immediately behind the casket were the members of Mrs. Belmont's family, Colonel and Mme. Jacques Balsan; Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Harold Vanderbilt, the Marquis and Marchioness of Blandford and Mr. and Mrs. Earl E. T. Smith.

Twenty women formed an escort of honor at the head of which walked Mrs. Victor Dupont of Wilmington carrying the American flag and Florence Bayard Hilles of Wilmington, National Chairman of the National Woman's Party, who held the beautiful silken Party emblem. A third banner, the one that had stood at Mrs. Belmont's bier in the Chapel of the Resurrection bearing the inscription "Failure Is Impossible," was borne by Elsie Hill. Throughout the service this banner with its impressive message of hope and courage was held in full view of the congregation. Through it, even in death, a departed leader rallied her followers.

Iris Calderhead Walker and Anita Pollitzer marshalled the escort of honor; Anne Carter of Georgetown Texas, assisted by Mabel Van Dyke of Washington and Clare Boothe Brokaw, marshalled the processions of those who, representing the States of the Union stood at vigil in the side aisles.

A beautiful feature of the service at the church was the musical program under the direction of Dr. T. Tertius Noble, organist and choirmaster. It included a tenor solo, "Weep No More," a hymn written by Mrs. Belmont herself, and the "March of the Women," by Ethel Smyth, which had been written for the English militants.

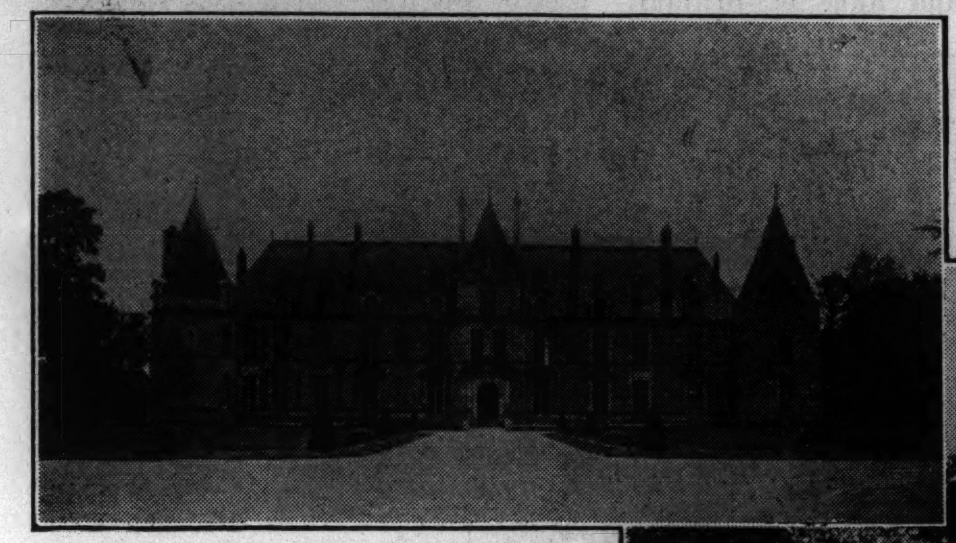
At the cemetery the ground was blanketed in snow, throwing into sharp relief the colorful procession carrying the Feminist banners which preceded the funeral cortege to the portals of the mausoleum.

At the entrance to the vault, the standard-bearers fell back in two lines forming an aisle through which the cortege passed. Besides the members of Mrs. Belmont's immediate family, only Alice Paul entered the vault. She carried a purple, white and gold banner which she placed on the casket as a final tribute and farewell. As the prayers for the dead were spoken and the casket lowered, four young women buglers lead the choir and the group around the chapel in singing "Softly Now the Light of Day" and "Abide With Me." The sounding of taps and the filing into the mausoleum of a few of Mrs. Belmont's closest friends and associates brought the service to a close.

Leaving St. Hubert's Chapel, after the ceremonies, Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt (in front), Madame Jacques Balsan, daughter of Mrs. Belmont, her husband, Colonel Balsan, and Harold S. Vanderbilt.

Alva Belmont—Feminist

MRS. BELMONT'S work for women was both national and international. She began her active efforts for political equality in the early years of the century in connection with the National American Woman Suffrage Association. She conducted the first election campaign to be waged on the suffrage issue against a candidate for the New York State Assembly and defeated him.



The Chateau d'Augerville-la-Riviere, France, where Mrs. Belmont spent the final years of her life in comparative retirement.

Before suffrage became a national issue in the United States Mrs. Belmont was an active supporter of the work in England, where she was associated with Mrs. Pankhurst.

Returning to America, Mrs. Belmont desired to see suffrage made a national political issue as she had made it a political issue in New York State campaigns. She founded the Political Equality Association and later gave her full support to the campaign of the National Woman's Party in which the voting power of the women of the West was utilized to win freedom for the women of the whole country. In 1915 she signed the call to the first Woman Voters' Convention.

She continued to support with her thought and energetic devotion as well as by magnificently generous gifts the work of the National Woman's Party until the adoption of the Suffrage Amendment in 1920.

The winning of political equality for women was to Mrs. Belmont only one step on the road to complete power and independence. That the struggle might continue until economic equality should be added to political she established in Washington permanent headquarters for the National Woman's Party, which are now known as the Alva Belmont House.

When it became evident that the Equal Rights won by women in individual countries might be endangered by international agreements, Mrs. Belmont gave her wholehearted aid to an international campaign to prevent such action. During the last years of her life at her home outside of Paris, women leaders of many countries met and laid their plans for concerted action.

Mrs. Belmont's life-long work for women was inspired by her desire to put women in a position where they can make of themselves whatever they choose to be and can be, and by her conviction that only as the individual woman and woman-kind achieved their full freedom and development could the human race fulfill its destiny.

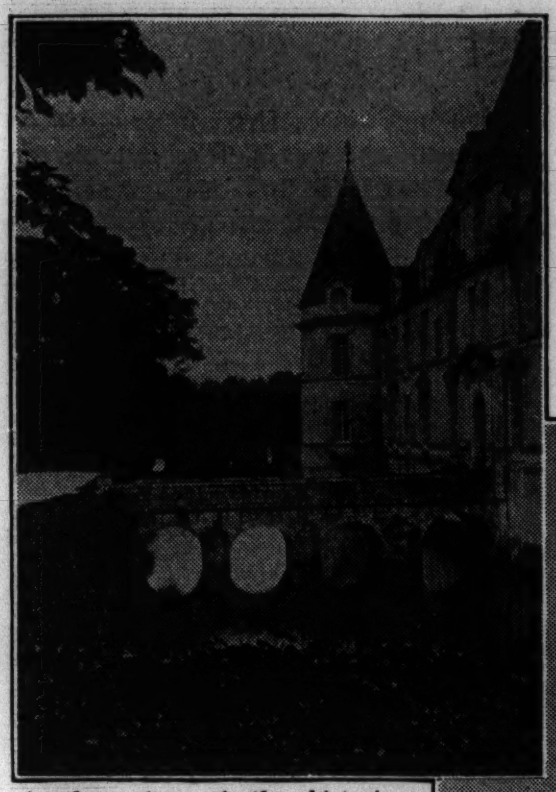
One of the last photographs of Mrs. Belmont taken in the garden of her Chateau d'Augerville-la-Riviere. It was here that she frequently conferred on the international campaign for Equal Rights with her Feminist visitors.

"In its present condition," Mrs. Belmont recently declared, "the world is its own worst indictment of the sole dictatorship of men. The important thing is to break down the barriers which prevent women from utilizing, for the good of the human race, all their energies, capabilities, and talents."

That Mrs. Belmont herself was a woman of extraordinary energy, capability and talent was universally recognized. During much of her long and full life—she was over eighty when she died—Mrs. Belmont was an impressive figure in America, and later in Europe. No one could meet her, even in her old age, without being struck by her range of interests and by the vigor of her intellect and will. Through her campaigns for better housing for the poor, and later for woman suffrage, she became an outstanding figure in New York, and then in national concerns.

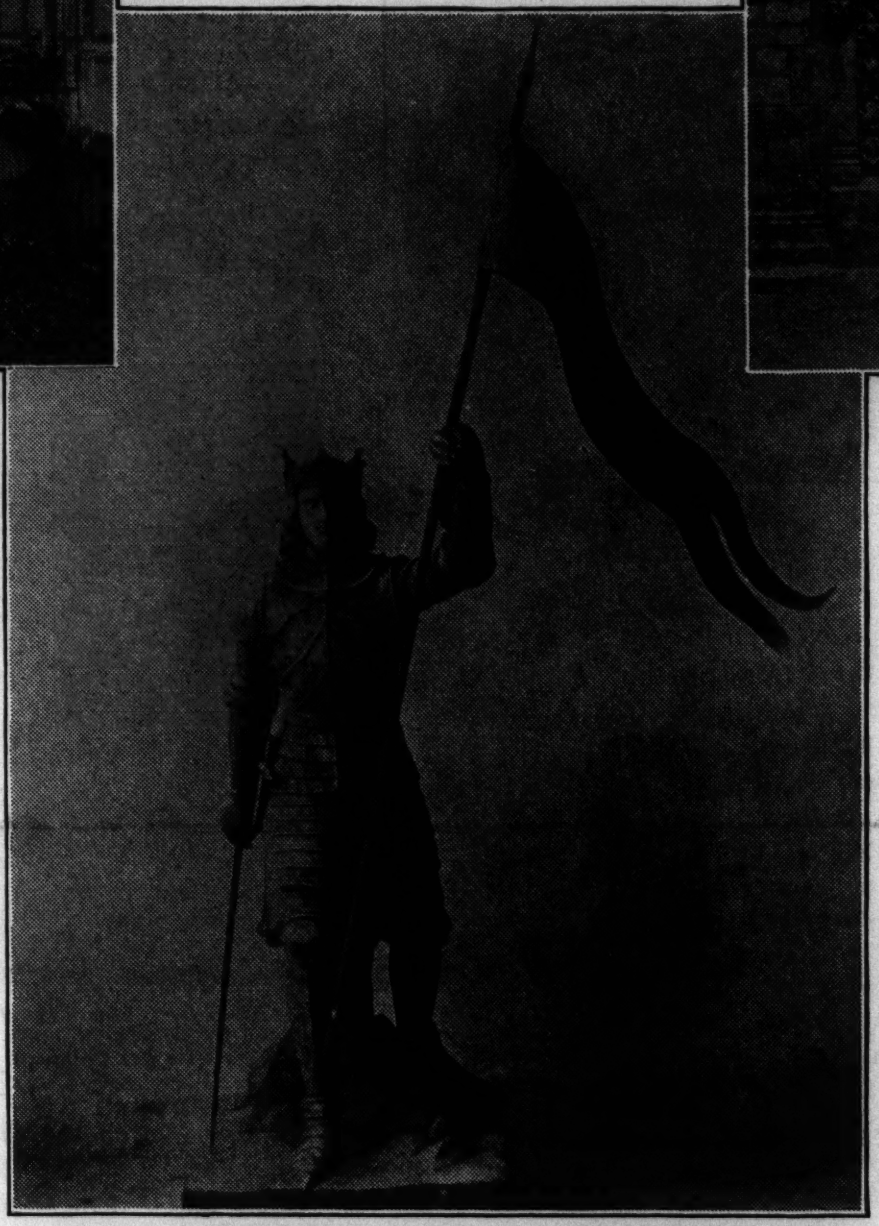
For some years before her death she had resided in France. Here, in comparative retirement, she was able to indulge further her love of architecture and her urge for the magnificent, already expressed in her homes at New York and Newport. For she was dowered with a vivid historical imagination, constructive genius, and rare executive capacity.

The constructive and architectural side of her multifarious talent found expression, during her years in France, in creating or equipping several homes. In Paris, where she was installed in the Rue Monsieur, her garden had twelfth century cloisters from the famous Abbey of Perpignan. On the Riviera she gave much thought to making her Villa Isoletta, at Cap d'Ail, an ideal place of winter sojourn, and there she was not far from her daughter, the former Consuelo Vanderbilt, later Duchess of Marlborough and now Mme. Jacques Balsan, who has the Chateau Lou Souil, at Eze. But Mrs. Belmont's place of predilection in France, which engaged for years her architectural knowledge of iron and stone, and her marvelous flair for rich and perfect decoration, was Augerville-la-Riviere, on the Essones stream not far from Malesherbes, and about 60 miles south of Paris. This property had belonged to Jacques Coeur, the celebrated *argentier* or money man of Charles VII, and also the financier of Jeanne d'Arc. Mrs. Belmont's admiration for the saintly woman who became France's national heroine, and for the self-made man who was a kind of Commodore Vanderbilt *avant la lettre,* as well as her love of pre-Renaissance architecture, elicited all her powers in restoring Augerville.

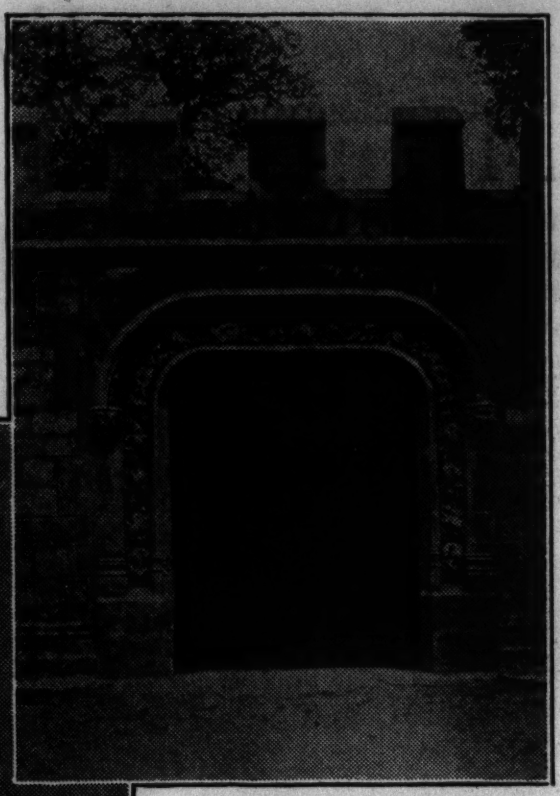


Another view of the historic Chateau showing the arched bridge leading to the doorway.

fect specimen of Gothic architecture known as the Chapelle de St. Blaise or St. Hubert. It belongs to the time of Charles VIII, who died in Amboise from striking his head against a stone. At the lintel of the entrance, a triple high relief shows the Vision of St. Hubert, and the legends of St. Christopher and St. Anthony, and above, in the tympanum, which is modern, the Virgin is standing between Charles VIII and Anne of Brittany.



In July, 1928, Mrs. Belmont arranged a celebration in honor of Joan of Arc at Augerville-la-Riviere when a statue, the gift of Mrs. Henry S. Lehr, was placed in the church. The statue was copied from the one in the Museum at Orleans, the only one made of Joan during her lifetime. According to Mrs. Belmont the spirit of Joan breathes in the Woman's Party.



A gate at Augerville restored by Mrs. Belmont, indicating the perfection of detail which characterized her work.

There Mrs. Belmont found the exterior of the chateau in little need of repair. Two centuries after the death of Jacques Coeur, Baron Perrault, one of the servitors of the Conde family, became proprietor, and there he received the illustrious victory of Rocroy. Something over a century ago, Berryer, the most celebrated and eloquent advocate of his time, bought Augerville, expending taste and a fortune in restoring it. On the interior, especially, Mrs. Belmont lavished her decorative talents, reconstituting patiently the fireplaces as in the days of Jacques Coeur, and contriving, with objects of many epochs, a harmony of effect which made the chateau at once artistic and extremely livable. Among the gems she placed there is a Gothic tapestry which represents Anne of Brittany sailing up the Siene on her way to her marriage with Charles VIII. Mrs. Belmont also assembled there wonderful Clouet portraits, Italian primitives, and a vast Chinese rug. She interested the villagers in beautifying the surroundings, giving a prize each year for the best kept house, installing a cinema, and contributing to the local church.

From a famous monument in France, Mrs. Belmont took the idea for the family mausoleum which she had built some years ago at Woodlawn Cemetery, near New York. Visitors to the Chateau d'Amboise, which gives such a magnificent view over the Loire, will recall that per-

Underneath the floor of the chapel lie buried what are supposedly the bones of Leonardo da Vinci. Mrs. Belmont had the Chapelle St. Hubert, as it is usually called, copied stone for stone. The interior is richly decorated, with lacelike sculpture, and a marvelous harmony in the total effect.

IT is this note of harmony, essential to all successful architectural achievement, which gives to the house in Washington, D. C., the right, fittingly, to be called after her. Alva Belmont House is not only a permanent memorial of her name; in its architectural beauty and fidelity to type it is a monument to one facet of her genius.

Alva Belmont House will be, through the years to come, a museum and a laboratory of Feminism: a museum in that most vital sense of the word, a storehouse of the past lending inspiration for the present; and a laboratory where the elements which will form the future are determined and tested.

The various interests that played an important part in Mrs. Belmont's life are finely synthesized in the national headquarters, dedicated to the greater freedom of women. It epitomizes Feminism, of course, since it is the home of the most advanced Feminist group in the country; it recalls her devotion to architecture, since Alva Belmont House is a classic example of the gracious, dignified Georgian mansion. Research, Mrs. Belmont's insistence upon exactitude, her intellectual pleasure in concrete knowledge of the subject in hand, is realized in the exhaustive and fully documented studies on the status of women being carried on by the Woman's Party. Her flair for gardens—and her gardens were internationally famous—is simply but pleasingly exemplified in the roses and lilacs, the poplars and laurels and iris-beds, which give this house so much of its Old World charm; just as her staunch patriotism is recalled in the honorable connection of the place with the only defense made of the city when the British rode against Washington in 1814.

Women Revere Mrs. Belmont's Memory

AT THE services on Sunday, carrying out Mrs. Belmont's desire, the note was one of triumph and of courage. She herself stipulated that the suffrage picket banner, *"Failure Is Impossible,"* lead the delegation of the National Woman's Party. This banner, it was said by Alice Paul, founder of the Woman's Party, symbolized better than any other Mrs. Belmont's indomitable faith in women and in the final victory of women in their struggle for freedom and full responsibility.

"These services in Mrs. Belmont's honor," Miss Paul declared, "will strengthen the determination of women to protect by the joint international action, to which Mrs. Belmont gave such a strong impulse during the last years of her life, the national victories already won. Mrs. Belmont's work for women was both national and international.

"The winning of political equality for women was to Mrs. Belmont only one step on the road to complete power and independence. That the struggle might continue until economic equality should be added to political, she established in Washington permanent headquarters for the National Woman's Party, which are now known as the Alva Belmont House.

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"Mrs. Belmont's life-long work for women was inspired by her desire to put women in a position where they can make of themselves whatever they choose to be and can be, and by her conviction that only as the individual woman and womankind achieved their full freedom and development could the human race fulfill its destiny."

THAT Mrs. Belmont was a world figure in the struggle of women to attain full recognition as responsible human beings is attested by messages of sympathy received from individuals and organizations in this and foreign lands. Among them are the following:

From Christabel Pankhurst:

During all her work for women, I knew Mrs. Belmont and loved her as a friend and admired her as a great personality consecrated to the service of a noble cause and as a leader and benefactor of women.

We must be thankful that she was spared to see victory—to see women obtain citizen rights under the Constitution of their country.

From the Six Point Group of Great Britain. Founder, Lady Rhonda; Chairman, Mrs. Flora Drummond:

Women of Great Britain feel deeply the loss Mrs. Belmont's death will mean to the international movement among women to which Mrs. Belmont gave during these last years so great an impulse.

The following hymn, for which Mrs. Belmont herself wrote the words and which breathes the spirit of triumph which she wished to predominate at her death, was sung as a tenor solo at the service in St. Thomas' Church. A beautiful musical setting had been arranged by Dr. T. Tertius Noble, organist and choirmaster:

WEEP, AH, WEEP NO MORE

Weep, ah! Weep no more,
All earthly sorrow, pain and
Strife have gone their way.
A spirit to His fold hath flown,
For a soul has risen today.
Hallelujah! Hallelujah!
Hosanna to our King.

No waiting at the gates of Paradise,
No tribunal of men to judge,
The watchers of the tower proclaim
A daughter of the King.
For a soul has risen today.
Hallelujah! Hallelujah!
Hosanna to our Lord.

A span of life, of joy and sorrow run,
Where is thy victory, oh Death—
Hark the heavenly choir singing,
I am the resurrection and the life.
For a soul has risen today.
Hallelujah! Hallelujah!
Hosanna to the King.

From the American Women's University Club, Paris:

On the occasion of the funeral services in Paris, the secretary of the club expressed the association's sense of the loss which Mrs. Belmont's death would mean to women students whom she had often befriended.

From Miss Anne W. Goodrich, Dean of the Yale University Nursing School:

Profoundly sensible of the loss to the National Woman's Party of this most able and devoted leader in achieving the freedom of women, deeply regret that circumstances make impossible the privilege accorded of paying this last tribute to one who has so immeasurably furthered a great cause.

From Mrs. William Boyce Thompson, Paris:

Mrs. Belmont's loss is a deep tragedy for all women.

From Montana State Branch of the National Woman's Party:

Feminists, not only of America, but throughout the world, owe Mrs. Belmont a debt of gratitude for her great interest, her untiring efforts, and her financial assistance in the cause of Equal Rights.

From Miss Adele Lewisohn:

I regret the passing of a great woman.

THE twenty-two women's organizations, national and city, and including professional, industrial, educational and social groups that participated in the tribute of women to the memory of Mrs. Belmont, included National Council of Women, Lena Madesin Phillips, president, and a delegation of 25; The National League of Women Voters, represented by Ruth Morgan, chairman of the Department of International Co-operation; Zonta International, Nina Broderick Price, and delegation; Women's Conference of the Society for Ethical Culture, Mrs. Hyman Werner and delegation; National Association of Women Lawyers, Olive Stott Gabriel, president, and delegation of nine; Society for Political Study, Mrs. Pinckney Estes Glantzberg, president, and delegation of 12; Poetry Society, Leonora Speyer, president, and delegation; Manhattan Transit Women's League, Mary A. Murray, president, and delegation; New York League of Business and Professional Women, Teresa Speed, president, and delegation of 14; American Alliance of Civil Service Women, Dr. Anna W. Hochfelder and delegation of 10; Women's Equal Opportunity League, Ella Sherwin, and delegation; Women's Prison Association, Mrs. V. Pearlman and delegation; Suffragette Fellowship of English Militants, Mary Gawthorpe, Elizabeth Freeman and Kitty Marion; Women's Press Club, Mary Ellen Wilson, president, and delegation of 15; Birth Control Federal Legislative Committee, Frances B. Ackerman and delegation of 15; Business Women's Legislative Council of New York, Mrs. Floyd Walter, chairman, and delegation of five; Conference Club of New York, Lois Pierce Hughes, president, and delegation of five; Zonta Club of New York City, Louise Bache, president, and delegation of 15; Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, New York State Branch, Grace Hoffman White, chairman, and delegation; Brooklyn Women's Bar Association, Amy Wren, president, and delegation; Ray Current Events Club, Mrs. Jack Loeb, president, and delegation; Electrical Women's Round Table, Lillian Eddy, and delegation; New York State Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Grace L. B. Milligan, president; New York City General Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Marion W. McCoy, president, Mrs. Henry W. Phelps, Mrs. Sturgis S. Dunham, Mrs. Edward T. Hubert.

In addition to the women representatives of organizations and those partici-

pating in the processional there were numbered among the distinguished women present Zona Gale, Henrietta Additon, Deputy Police Commissioner; Blanche Yurka, Marie De Kammerer, and Leonora Sears of Boston.

In the escort of honor which followed the casket were: Iris Calderhead Walker, Nina Broderick Price, president of Zonta International; Rebekah Greathouse, Assistant United States Attorney, D. C.; Ruth Hale, Anita Pollitzer, Emily Butterworth, Cora Week, Mary Du Brow, Joy Young, Rebekah Hourwich, Mrs. Blair Niles, Helen Todd of New York City, Julia Jennings of Virginia, Laura M. Berrien of Georgia, Dora G. Ogle of Maryland, Nina Allender of Washington, D. C., Cecile Maurer of New Jersey, Marguerite Dugan Bodziak, and Mary E. Brown of Wilmington, Del.

Among the honorary pallbearers who were present at the services or who, unable to accept the invitation to be present, wished their names included in evidence of their tribute to Mrs. Belmont, were: Jane Addams, Amelia Earhart, Senator Hattie Caraway, Jessie Dell, U. S. Civil Service Commissioner; Christabel Pankhurst, Mrs. William Randolph Hearts, Mrs. William Byce Thompson, Paris; Izetta Jewel Miller, Commissioner of Public Welfare of Schenectady; Dr. Florence R. Sabin of the Rockefeller Foundation, Mrs. John M. Nelson, wife of Representative Nelson of Wisconsin; Elizabeth T. Kent, Maud Younger, Sara Bard Field and Margaret Whittemore of California, Bertha Fowler of Colorado, Mrs. George Lewis Callery of Florida, Mrs. Valentine Winters of Ohio, Mabel Vernon of Delaware, Edith Houghton Hooker, Margaret Sanger, Mrs. Charles Moran, Harriot Stanton Blatch, Ruth Vandeer Litt, Inez Haynes Irwin, Elizabeth Selden Rogers. Jane Norman Smith, Eunice Dana Brannan, Mrs. Lloyd Williams, Sarah H. Pell, Marion May, Jenny Childs, Mrs. John Jay White, Gail Laughlin, Mrs. Merritt O. Chance, Mrs. Richard Wainwright, Adelaide Johnson, Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, and Abby Scott Baker.

Among the banner-bearers were:

Marshal, Mabel Van Dyke of Washington, D. C., chairman of the Young Women's Council of the National Woman's Party; Betty Bullock, Texas; Lois Thompson, South Carolina; Ruth Taunton, California; Betty Reed, West Virginia; Nancy Carrington Phelps, Connecticut.

Eleanor Barg, Cecile Blatt, Dolly Moore, Emily Blake, Sally Fairchild, Eunice Taylor, Wanda Castle, Virginia Leffingwell, Elizabeth Cerf, Octavia Buysee, Isabel Brill, Miss Webster, Janet Cuthbert McPherson, Jessie Middleton McPherson, Madeline Gilmore, Margaret Dale, Wilma Hudgins, Lucile Bell, Helen M. Hemingway, Vera Schultheis, Winifred McNally, Genevieve McNally, Meredith Heaton, Miss Fitzgibbons, Virginia Kennedy, Kathryn Dalton, Mrs. J. O. Strauss, Joan Boyle Lanham, Mae Adelle Markley Fleming, Belle Richmond of New York, Helen Elizabeth Brown, Louise C. Schuman, Vera Fowler Lewis, Emilie A. Doetsch, and Mildred Kahler Geare of Maryland.

News from the Field

National Council Meets

A MEETING of the National Council of the National Woman's Party was held on February 12 at the residence of Grace Hoffman White, New York City. Alice Paul was among the many members of the Council present at the meeting.

Legislative Council Adopts Resolutions

THE Business Women's Legislative Council of California wishes to express its deep sense of loss in the passing of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont. She has been a tower of strength in the struggle for equal opportunity for women in America.

The whole world will feel the loss of this ardent and potent advocate and friend of justice and equality.

(Signed) SUE BROBST, *President.*

Hearing On 8-Hour Bill

A HEARING on the 8-hour bill for women only, now before the General Assembly of Maryland. was held on Thursday. February 16. in the State House, Annapolis. Helen Elizabeth Brown introduced the speakers.

Susan B. Anthony Memorial

THE memorial pageant and dinner held in Baltimore, Maryland, on February 15, was an outstanding success in every particular. A full report. written especially for EQUAL RIGHTS by Emilie A. Doetsch, will appear in next week's issue. A complete synopsis of the pageant, including stage directions and costumes. as well as the words of the dialogue, is available at Maryland headquarters, 19 West Chase street, Baltimore. for use by other organizations desiring to put on the pageant.

News From California

ON February 11 the Los Angeles Women Lawyers' Club and the Business Women's Legislative Council were hostesses to the Los Angeles District, California Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs. In the evening there was a dinner meeting, Amelia F. Johnson, State legislative chairman and president of the Women Lawyers' Club, presiding. It was a legislative program, and all of the Assemblymen and Senators from Southern California were invited.

These organizations are all firmly behind the Equal Rights Amendment.

TWO MILLION DOLLAR FUND

Treasurer's Report

LAURA BERRIEN, *Treasurer*

Receipts collected by National Headquarters, December 7, 1912, to January 1, 1933, $1,902,934.38.

Rents, dues, contributions and other receipts collected by headquarters from January 1, 1933, to February 1, 1933, $925.69.

Emma Ammen, Montana	$5.00
Emily M. Smith	10.00
Clara Greacen	10.00
Investment Fund	250.00
Jennie McKibbon	2.00
Mrs. Dorothy Morrison	1.00
Flora Perlmann	5.00
Sarah T. Pell	10.00
Alline Solomons	3.00
Florence Bayard Hilles	50.00
Mrs. Isaac Dixon	100.00
Mrs. Elizabeth Kent	50.00
Isabel Evans	1.00
Government Workers' membership dues	21.50

For following members: New York Branch of G. W. Council—Anna M. Carroll, Dorothy Crabtree, Miss B. M. Chambers, Lillian Drusin, Edith A. Egan, Miss B. Gies, Pearl Goldman, Anna M. Graham, Sarah Hamburg, Marjorie F. Haule, Beatrice Jones, Margaret M. Kelly, Molly L. Launer, Roberta H. Osborne, Georgiana Woodbury, Estelle L. Woods.

Washington members of G. W. Council—Sophie Stewert, Mary Bischoff, Jennie McKibbin, Ida Mae Reagan, Alice Shepard, Ida Ziegler, Margaret Carolan, Katherine Coesens, Frieda Falkam, Vera Millifman, Inez Shaw, Minnie Sutherland, Nina Waggoner, Edna Degner, Ruby Geracia, Irene Herman, Mae Hjortsoe, Maude E. Reynor, Jennie Phelps, Jane Smith, Bessie Van Horn, Ruth J. Powers, Minnie R. Moore, Edna R. Ingram, Maude Friedrich, Elina Juntunen, Pauline R. Miller, Mabel S. Walden, Viola H. Cook, Irene H. Gooch, Mrs. Archie Milton, Grace C. Waggoner, Ada R. Will, Pearl Delvin, Irene Gallagher.

Telegram refund	1.74
Maude Glasgow	2.00
Emma Schramm	3.00
Ada L. Ray	1.00
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Mrs. Emil Berliner	100.00
A. Sophie Nordhoff-Jung	50.00
Helena M. Gargan	50.00
Avice M. Greene	5.00
Telephone refund	9.15
Telephone refund	5.30
Rents	179.00
	$925.69

Total to February 1, 1933 ..... $1,903,860.07

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